

# Answer model reit Symmetry in Physics June 29, 2022

1. Methane molecule  $\text{CH}_4$  - rotational symmetry gp "G<sub>M</sub>"

1a. G<sub>M</sub> also symmetry gp of tetrahedron

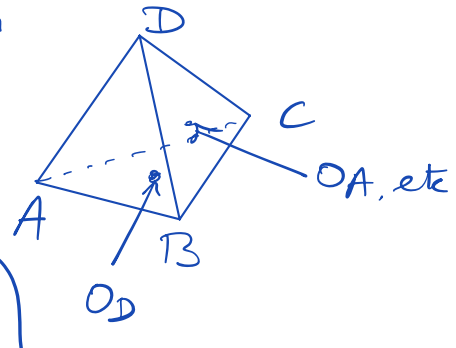
$120^\circ$  rotations around  $\text{DOD}$ :  $c, c^2$

+ 3 analogous ones around

$\text{AOA}$

$\text{BOB}$

$\text{COC}$



4 x  $120^\circ$  rotations  
4 x  $240^\circ$  "

$c^3 = e \leftarrow 0^\circ$  rotation

$180^\circ$  rotations around axis through midpoints of  $\text{DC}$  &  $\text{AB}$ :  $b$

+ 2 analogous ones

3 x  $180^\circ$  rotations

So  $1 + 8 + 3 = 12$  elements

$\uparrow$   
 $e$

$G_M = A_4$

(gp of even permutations of 4 numbers)

1b. Conjugacy classes:  $(e) = \{e\}$

$c \neq c^2$  no reflection in group

so  $(c)$  &  $(c^2)$  &  $(b)$

$\leftarrow$  all related by rotation.

4 classes

"  
4 irreps

use  $\sum_{\mu} n_{\mu}^2 = [g]$  sum over irreps

$$1 + n_2^2 + n_3^2 + n_4^2 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_2 = n_3 = 1 \\ n_4 = 3 \end{cases}$$

	$(e)$	$(c)$	$(c^2)$	$(b)$
$D^{(1)}$	1	1	1	1
$D^{(2)}$	1	$\omega$	$\omega^2$	1
$D^{(3)}$	1	$\omega^2$	$\omega$	1
$D^{(4)}$	3	0	0	-1

character table not requested in exercise

Answer for  $A_4$  also correct:  $(e) = \{e\}$ ,  $((123)) = \{(123), \dots\}$   
 $((132)) = \{(132), \dots\}$ ,  $((12)(34)) = \{(12)(34), \dots\}$

1c characters of  $D^V$  of subgp of  $SO(3)$ :

$$\chi^V(\theta) = 1 + 2\cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^V(e) = 3, \chi^V(c) = 0, \chi^V(c^2) = 0,$$

$$\chi^V(b) = -1$$

$$\langle \chi^{(1)}, \chi^V \rangle = \frac{1}{12}(1 \cdot 3 + 0 + 0 + 3 \cdot -1) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  no invariant vector allowed in system with  $SO(3)$  symmetry.

2.  $O(3)$  action on  $\sigma_{ij}$ ,  $D^V$  defining on vector (rep of  $O(3)$ )

2a. Show that  $\sigma \xrightarrow{g} \sigma' = D^V(g) \sigma D^V(g)^T$  for  $g \in O(3)$

by writing out indices on example  $\sigma_{ij} = x_i y_j$

$$x_i \rightarrow x'_k = D_{ki}^V x_i \quad \text{idem } y_j \rightarrow y'_l = D_{lj}^V y_j$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = x_i y_j \rightarrow \sigma'_{kl} = x'_k y'_l = D_{ki}^V D_{lj}^V x_i y_j$$

$$= D_{ki}^V \sigma_{ij} D_{lj}^V = D_{ki}^V \sigma_{ij} D_{jl}^{VT}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma' = D^V \sigma D^{VT}$$

2b.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If } \sigma = \sigma' \Rightarrow \sigma = D^V \sigma D^{VT} \\ \Rightarrow \sigma D^V = D^V \sigma \underbrace{D^{VT} D^V}_{\mathbb{1}} = D^V \sigma \\ \Rightarrow [\sigma, D^V] = 0 \end{array} \right.$

25%  $D^V$  irrep therefore Schur's lemma implies  $\sigma = \lambda \mathbb{1}$

is only invariant tensor under  $O(3)$  trans'ns

2c. Determine subgp of  $O(3)$  trans'ns that leave

$\Gamma_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + a(\delta_{i2}\delta_{j2} + \delta_{i3}\delta_{j3})$  invariant  
for nonzero constant  $a$ . i.e.  $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1+a & \\ & & 1+a \end{pmatrix}$

$$[\sigma, D^V] = 0 \Rightarrow D^V = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & f \\ 0 & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$D^V$  is in  $o(3)$  if  $\begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{pmatrix} \in o(2)$  and  $a = \pm 1$

hence  $D^V = \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & \\ 0 & O_{2 \times 2} & \end{pmatrix} \quad O_{2 \times 2} \in o(2)$

$\Rightarrow$  All rotations around  $x$ -axis (in  $y-z$  plane)  
all reflections in the  $x-y$ ,  $x-z$ ,  $y-z$  planes  
and all their products. (Description suffices)

3. Galilei trans'ns in 1+1 D:  $x \rightarrow x' = x + vt + a$   
 $t \rightarrow t' = t + b$ .

3a.  $T(a, b, v)$  acting on  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & v & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

reducible since  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  in other words.  
 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  invariant subspace

3b  $T(a, b, v)T(c, d, v') = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v' & c \\ 0 & 1 & d \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v+u' & a+c+vd \\ 0 & 1 & b+d \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = T(a+c+vd, b+d, v+u')$$

$$T^{-1} \text{ is mult Hld } T(a, b, v) T^{-1}(a, b, v) = \underline{\underline{1}}.$$

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 $T(0, 0, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a+c+vd=0 \\ b+d=0 \\ v+u'=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} d=-b \text{ \& } u'=-v \\ c=-a+vb \end{array}$$

$$T^{-1} = T(-a+vb, -b, -v)$$

3c. no 2D matrix rep with translations represented nontrivially because trafo is nonlinear & 2D matrix rep is linear trafo.

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